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7. At Mile 87/1 of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road (National Highway 46) in Vellore Municipality.

8. Madurai-Teni Road near Madurai Mills in Madurai Municipality (Municipal Road).

9. At Mile 357/8 of Banaras Cape Comorin Road National Highway 7 in Koilpatti Panchayat (population more than 20,000 (A provision of Rs. 1,40,000 has been made in Third Plan for bye-pass to avoid level crossing).

10. Arcot Road (in between Kodambakkam and Nungambakkam Railway Stations) in Madras City.

11. Monegar Choultry Road (Madras City).

12. At Mile 296/8 of Banaras – Cape Comorin Road (National Highway 7) on Thathaneri Road in Madurai city.

13. Level crossings on Thennur Road in Tiruchy Town, Tiruchirappalli District (610′ away from 196/5 of Grand Southern Trunk Road).

14. Hebar Road, north of Palakkarai Railway Station in Tiruchy Town (025′ away from 197/2 of Grand Southern Trunk Road).

15. At Mile 197/6 of Grand Southern Trunk Road south of Palakkarai Railway Station in Tiruchy Town.

16. Longley Road east of Salem District (Municipal Road).

17. At Mile 6/7 of Kumbakonam-Needamangalm Road, Thanjavur District.

18. Gengu Reddy (Madras City).

19. Kumbakonam-Shiyali Road near Mayuram Railway Station (Thanjavur District).

20. At Mile 1/4 of Tirunelveli Shencottah Road in Tirunelveli District.

21. At Mile 28/3 of Ooty-Mettupalayam Road (Coimbatore District).

22. On North Cotton Road, Tuticorin.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 169 on page 510.]

(a) *Lease of Fishery Rights—Concessions to Fishermen Co-operatives.*—Prior to 1950, all the Inland Fisheries were ordinarily disposed of in public auction only, except in a few cases of fishery rights vested with the Public Works Department. Collectors were, however, entrusted with special powers to dispose of fishing rights

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by lease to Panchayats or Co-operative Societies. Subsequently an order of preference as between Co-operative Societies and Panchayat Boards was laid down according to which a Co-operative Society either of Fishermen or of Harijans engaged in fishing was given the first preference to take fishing rights on lease, while the Panchayat Boards were given the second preference and the private individuals had to take the last place. The Societies were also permitted to remit 25 per cent of the rental fixed before the confirmation of the lease and to remit the balance in instalments after obtaining the approval of Government. This system of preferential claim of Co-operative Societies was in vogue till February 1957. Early in February 1957, this preferential treatment was reviewed and all Fishery rights were ordered to be disposed of in Public Auction with a view to obtaining competitive rates. However, from 1959, onwards, it was decided to lease inland Fishery rights to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies on the average of the accepted bid amounts of last two years of auction after examining the suitability and the financial position of the Societies. But as a result of the implementation of Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1958, and with a view to giving preference to Local Panchayats, the position was reviewed. After review, the following orders were issued during the end of Janunary 1961 :—

(i) that the fishery rights for the first two years (i.e.) 1961 and 1962, be auctioned;

(ii) that for the next two years (i.e.) 1963 and 1964 the fishery rights be leased out to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies at a rental based on the average of the auction bid amounts of 1961 and 1962;

Note.—To be eligible for the preferential treatment, eighty per cent (80%) of the members of the Co-operative Society should be persons engaged in fishing and should also normally residents of the locality. The Society should also be financially sound. These facts should be certified by the Assistant Director of Fisheries before the Society applies for the lease.

(iii) that the question of either continuing the lease or auction for the subsequent period be reviewed thereafter;

(iv) that the Panchayats under whom some of the Inland Water sources would vest, be advised to follow the same procedure as adopted by Government; and

(v) that corresponding Fasli Years be adopted wherever the Calendar years cannot be followed.

(b) *Recruitment of candidates for Fishing Operations.*

Preference in the matter of recruitment is given to Fishermen candidates who possess sea faring experience and adequate practical knowledge in fishing. In addition to this, there is a regular programme of training of fishermen candidates in practical training in fishing operations, maintenance and repairs of mechanised boats and fabrication of synthetic nets, etc. This training is given for a duration of 10 months for the fishermen (aged 18 to 35 years) who are able to read and write.